DISTRICT CENSUS REPORT.

REPORT ON THE CENSUS OF THE DISTRICT OF PURI, 1891.

CONTENTS.

		Page.
Head	I.—Early History, &c.	1
,,	II.—Movement of the Population	4
,,	III.—Varying density of the Population	4
,,	IV.—Religion	5
,,	V.—Infirmities	5
,,	VI.—Education	5
,,	VII.—Language	5
,,	VIII.—Castes	6
,,	IX.—Occupations	7
,,	X.—Administrative	10

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26 JUL. 1897

DISTRICT CENSUS REPORT.

No. 506, dated Puri, the 26th April 1892.

From—D. B. Allen, Esq., Magistrate of Puri,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Financial Department.

With reference to your Circular No. 6T.—F. (Census) of the 3rd October 1891, I have the honour to submit the following report :—

REPORT ON THE CENSUS OF THE DISTRICT OF PURI, 1891.

Heading I—Early History, &c. (a)

At a very ancient time the district of Puri, like the adjoining district of Cuttack, was peopled by two classes of aboriginal tribes both ignorant of cultivation. The one occupying the western and the hilly portion of the country, the forefathers of the present Kandhs and the Savars, lived on the jungle produce,—roots and fruits, birds, beasts, and reptiles. The other class resided on the littoral, and lived mostly on fish. The present Keuts are probably a sort of mixed descendants from them. In course of time the Ods, (b) a branch of the Dravidian race, came and took possession first of the Orissa plains, and then gradually pushing away the Kandhs and Savars to the west, and the forefathers of the Keuts towards the sea, occupied the whole province. The Keuts and the Bauris are probably the offsprings of intermarriages between the aboriginal tribes and the Ods. The Ods were far in advance to the aboriginal races as regards civilization. They were well acquainted with the art of agriculture, and brought the province under cultivation. They gave the province and the people their present names *Urisa* (=Orissa) and *Uria* (=Ooriah). The Ods came from the south, most probably they did not come all at the same time, but waves after waves of emigrations took place, the new comers pushing those who came before more to the north. One of the last of the race to come were the *Kama* Brahmans commonly called *Kamas*. Before the Kamas left the southern country, it had already been brought under the influence of the Aryans, and Agastya and other *rishis* (Brahman sages) had already spread Aryan civilization among the Dravidian people. The Kamas probably formed a very important class of people among the Dravidian races. Their being called Brahmans, though ethnically quite distinct from the Aryan Brahmans, shows that the Aryan conquerors of the south made a compromise with the most influential portion of the ruling race, and gave them an equality with the most respected class among themselves. The most valuable result of my enquiries into the ancient history of Orissa is, I believe, the discovery of the existence of the Kamas in that country. I shall come to this most interesting, but nearly extinct, people later on. But before the Kamas had migrated into Orissa, a most important event had occurred in the history of the country. The Buddhistic monks of Asoka had preached their religion among the people of Orissa, especially among the hill tribes, the Kandhs and Savars, and honey-combed the sandy hills of Dhouli, Udayagiri, Khandgiri, Rameswar and Niladri. Udayagiri is, I believe, the place where the Buddhistic monks made their first settlement.* To return to the Kamas. They were the first reformers of Orissa. Originally worshippers of the *Lingam*, or the male generative organ, they had probably from their study of the Vedas and the *Upanisheds* and the Philosophy of the Aryans, purified their religion from all sensual ideas, and made it into a monotheistic religion of the all creative energy of the Deity. The most common name of their god was Mahádeva the great god or the god of gods. They also gave to their god some of the best names yet known to the worshippers of any religion. He was called the *Parameswar* or the Lord of Lords; the *Bhuvaneswar*, Lord of the world; the *Loknath*, the Lord of the people; the *Biswanath*, the Lord of the Universe. They erected beautiful temples and dedicated them to their God all over the province, selecting the most beautiful spots existing in it with the instinct of true lovers of nature. They built villages on the most advanced sanitary principle. They excavated magnificent tanks and sank beautiful wells. They were great cultivators, and with the help of the Ods reclaimed almost the whole of the culturable waste land of the province. They were the first to make embankments and raised roads in Orissa. The temple remains of the province for the next five centuries or so reveal keenest struggles between different religious sects ending in all sorts of compromises. Even in the most elaborate caves of Udayagiri not a single figure of worship could be seen. The *Lingam* was the only

* Some inscriptions found here go to prove that the caves here were made by some of the Rajas of Kalinga before the time of Asoka at about 350 (B.C.).
A. C. Sen.

(a) *Vide* letter No. 270, dated 22nd February 1896, from A. C. Sen, Esq., Officiating Magistrate of Puri.

(b) Ods, meaning *chasa* or cultivators. The word *aryan* from the root *ara* has the same meaning, but probably the words have nothing to do with one another, unless, of course, they came from a common word in use among the forefathers of both the Dravidian and the Aryan races when they lived in the same country, be it Central Asia or some other place.

idol of the first Kama temples. But in the caves of Khandgiri separated from Udayagiri only by a slight depression, we first see the figures of Buddha in contemplation. Underneath these figures were afterwards carved figures of *Thakurani*, a female deity among the hill people, who was afterwards Hinduised into Sakti and Parvati. It is noteworthy that they have all been made on the model of the Buddha's figure. At the gate of the largest of these caves was afterwards added the figure of *Mahávir** (the great hero) or Hanuman (the monkey god), another aboriginal object of worship. The Buddha monks, however, failed to get many converts among the Ods, and at last pressed hard by the followers of Siva (Mahadeva) left the populous part of the country and betook themselves to the Niladri hill in the Baramal (the great table land) of Banpur. Here they made a magnificent temple with beautifully carved square columns; put up gigantic figures of Buddha and began the tooth ceremony—conveying Buddha's tooth in procession along a broad road—the original *Baradand*. The Kamas under the kings of the Ganga line built two temples at Dhouli—one on the top and another at the foot of the hill, and excavated a tank covering more than 2 miles. They also built a temple of Mahadeva on the top of Khandgiri, and adorned it with figures of Buddha slightly altered. I may notice here that about a hundred years ago a Cuttack merchant of the Jain sect erected a Jain temple here out of the materials of the temple of Mahadeva. Finally, the Kamas raised the magnificent temple of Bhuvaneswar, by far the best temple in Orissa. But in doing this they compromised with the aboriginal followers of Buddha by adding *Yoni* to the *Lingam*. The *Yoni* was at first only the female creative power, but it was soon made into Parvati, the wife of Mahádeva. This union afterwards gave birth to the thousands of Hindu gods and goddesses.

* Mahávir is generally supposed to be an object of worship among the Jains, but probably they borrowed it from the hill tribes.

A. C. SEN.

2. The next important event in the history of the province is the expulsion of the Buddhists altogether from Utkala (Orissa). The Buddha's tooth was first taken by land to Tamralipta (Tamluk) and thence to Ceylon. The temple at Niladri, situated in the midst of an impassable dense jungle, fell into ruins and was forgotten by everybody excepting a few Kandhs of the place. It became now the turn of the Kamas, the greatest reformers of Orissa, to be driven out of the country. How it happened has not been exactly ascertained, but the event is a counterpart of the expulsion of the Brahmans by the Kshatriyas in Northern India. The Ods had no caste system properly so-called among them. There were different grades of people among them, but the division was based on profession, wealth and intelligence, and not on caste. An *Od chasa* could become then, as is the case now, a *pradhan* (headman) and a *pradhan* could become a Khandait (swordsman), but there was no caste distinction. The Kamas claiming to belong to a higher caste was an inovation. The Khandaits rose in a body, and there was a general massacre of the Kamas. Probably only a few survived, and they left the country. It is a remarkable fact that in a country that once resounded with their glory not a single descendant of the Kamas is to be found, and their very name seems to have been well-nigh forgotten. The brief sketch given above is the result of hard work for four years, during which both as a Settlement Officer and a District Officer, I went from village to village in search of the traces left by this once famous people.

3. After the expulsion of the Kamas there was a religious collapse, during which the Savars now called Barus performed the worship of Mahadeva in the great temple of Bhuvaneswar, and the Malis (gardeners), barbers, did the same duty in the numerous minor temples scattered over the place.

4. The next event is the conquest of Orissa by the Aryan kings of the Lion line—Jajatikesari (Kesari-the lion) is said to be the founder of the line, but the name seems to me to be a fictitious one, for reasons to be presently indicated. These kings settled in Jajpur and imported soon after a large number of Aryan Brahmans (now commonly known as the Sasani Brahmans) from the north. These Brahmans took possession of all the villages and temples left by the Kamas. One very characteristic thing done by them was to give northern Aryan names to places, idols, and kings of Orissa, and to connect them with Aryan mythological stories. Thus, the founder of the Lion line became Jajati of the Mahabharat, the *ghat* at Jajpur became the "Dasaswamedh ghat" of Benares. One of their kings, Lalatendrakesari adorned the great temple at Bhuvaneswar with some beautiful carved figures and added to it a *Mukhchali* (a building in front of the temple) with figures illustrative of the two great Sanskrit epics, the Ramayan and the Mahabharat. They also elaborated the idea of *Yoni* added to the *Lingam* into the worship of Sakti or Parvati. These Aryan kings were the great Sakti worshippers, and not worshippers of Siva, as Hunter wrongly supposed, though like many other Hindus of old they absorbed the Sivaism into their form of worship.

5. The movement that followed brought into prominence the worship of the Vishnu. It was founded on the Buddhistic religion. The great figure of Buddha with those of Dharma and Sanga in the temple of Niladri or Nilagiri, and known only to a few Kandhs† was brought to Puri, and kept in a temple probably already in existence here and originally dedicated to the Mahadeva. The word Jagannath is so like Loknath, Biswanath, Bhuvaneswar, Parameswar, &c., all names of the Mahadeva, that I think it was originally given to a Mahadeva. The car festival is an imitation of the Buddha's tooth festival performed first at Niladri and thence introduced into Ceylon and the Baradand, the open tract through which the tooth procession passed. The next movement can hardly be called a religious one. It was a degeneration of the worship of the *Lingam* into all sorts of

† Not Savars as are generally supposed. The Barus of Bhuvaneswar belong to the Savar tribe and not the Daitas of the temple of Jagannath. The latter belong to the Kandh tribe.

A. C. SEN.

sensualities. The great temple at Kanarak with its most grossly indecent figures illustrates this stage of the Orissa religion. When a country arrives at this stage, a foreign conquest is inevitable, and so it happened in the case of Orissa. That temple province became soon the scene of the Muhammadan and Marhatta atrocities.

6. The first Muhammadan invasion of Orissa took place within ten years of the conquest of Bengal by Buktiar Khiliji. In 1218 Ghias-Uddin swept down upon Orissa and forced the Hindu Raja of the province to pay tribute. But it was not till more than three centuries of raids and hollow treaties had elapsed that the province was actually subjugated by the Muhammadans. Taking advantage of the absence of the Orissa Raja in the south, Ismail Gazi, General of Hosein Sha, King of Bengal, dashed down upon the province, sacked the capital, Cuttack, and plundered the holy city of Puri itself. The final defeat of the Hindus took place half a century later. In 1567-68 the Afghan King of Bengal, Saliman, advanced with a great army under his General, Kala Pahar (a Brahmin convert to Muhammadanism) into Orissa and defeated the last independent King, Mukunda Deo, under the walls of Jajpur. The Hindu Prince was slain. From this time the representatives of the Hindu line have been merely the Raja of Khurdha and the custodian of the temple of Jagannath. The Afghan army under Kalapahar marched through the province and smashed the idols and besieged and captured the temple of Jagannath. After levying a pilgrim tax of a lakh of rupees a year, the Afghan conquerer returned to Bengal, leaving the Government of the country in the hands of a deputy. In course of time, taking advantage of a change of dynasty at Delhi, the Afghan deputy of Orissa threw off his allegiance to the Emperor of Delhi and his Governor of Bengal and made himself independent.

7. Akbar, the greatest of the Mogul Emperors of Delhi, with the help chiefly of his two Hindu Generals and statesmen, Raja Todar Mal and Raja Man Singh, succeeded in re-annexing Orissa to the Empire. Todar Mal was the first to make a general revenue settlement of the province. The country, however, was not destined long to enjoy the benefits of a settled Government. Murshid Kuli Khan, who so wisely governed Bengal from 1704 to 1725, finding it impossible to get the revenue of Orissa by civil administration, made it over to soldiers of fortune, who collected the land tax at the spear point. During the thirty years which succeeded his death, the internal troubles which beset the Mogul Empire prevented anything like a settled Government in Orissa. The peasantry was left at the mercy of a succession of rude soldiers who harried the province and got together as much plunder as their brief tenure of office allowed.

8. But wretched as the state of Orissa had been under the Moguls a half century of deeper misery remained for it under the Maharattas. It was in 1751 that Ali Verdi Khan virtually ceded to the Maharattas the province of Orissa, though for a few years, a Muhammadan deputy ruled the country in the name of the Moguls, paying 4 lakhs of rupees a year as tribute to the Maharatta Prince. At the end of 1756, however, finding it impossible to wring out of the miserable population sufficient money to pay even the Maharatta tribute, the deputy begged to be released from his office. His prayer was granted, and a Maharatta Governor was appointed in his place.

9. The Maharatta Prince had his capital or standing army at Nagpur in Central India, and waged incessant wars with his neighbours. His deputies, who were constantly changed and imprisoned on their recall, struggled to wring out of Orissa, the only peaceful province of the kingdom, a sufficiency to supply the military necessities of their master. The hereditary Raja of Khurdha was forced to pay a tribute of 13 lakhs of rupees a year. Nothing like a civil administration existed in the country. The Maharatta cavalry harried the province at stated periods each year and departed with the spoil. The peasantry gave up the cultivation of the land and betook themselves to morasses and forests. The result was a great famine in 1770, of much greater intensity than that of 1866, and which instead of being mitigated by the exertion of a sympathetic Government, was intensified by a mutiny of foreign troops. While the people were dying by hundreds of thousands on every roadside, the Maharatta soldiery threw off the last vestige of control and for many months raged like wild beasts. A second famine followed in 1777.

10. No wonder, therefore, that when in 1803 the British soldiers, under the command of Colonel Harcourt, with Mr. John Melvill as the civil head, after crossing the dangerous channel through which the Chilka communicates with the sea, came in sight of the town of Puri, the Brahman priests of the temple instead of offering any resistance, placed themselves and their idol under their protection as the long expected saviours. The first Maharatta defeat took place on the 4th of October 1803 at Mukundapur near Pipli. The fort of Cuttack was taken on the 14th of the same month. Equal success attended the expedition against Balasore, which had been despatched from Bengal. Colonel Harcourt and Mr. Melvill as joint Commissioners were the first administrators of the province. The only instances of armed opposition to British rule which have occurred since the conquest in 1803 are the rebellion of the Khurdha Raja in 1804 and the insurrection of the Khurdha *paiks* in 1817-18. In 1829 the province was split up into the three regulation districts of Cuttack, Balasore, and Puri and the non-regulation Tributary States.

11. There have been no changes in area, boundaries and jurisdiction since 1872, except that a jungly tract covering an area of about 15 square miles, and containing 8 Kandh hamlets called the Dariamamal has since 1889 been included in the Khurda estate, as it was found to be within the old survey boundary of Khurda.

Head II.—Movement of the population.

12. The total population of the district has increased from 888,592 in 1881 to 944,998, which is equivalent to an increase of 6·34 per cent.

13. The following figures show the increase in each of the six *thanas* which comprise the district:—

Town	...	...	12·1
Puri	...	...	6·6
Gop	...	...	15·3
Pipli	...	...	6·4
Khurda	...	...	0·4
Banpur	...	...	7·6

14. It will be noticed that the increase varies considerably in the different *thanas*. As regards Puri town, its population fluctuates so decidedly with the influx of pilgrims that I attach no importance to the percentage in this area. Puri *thana* (exclusive of the town) and Pipli approximate the district percentage. Banpur slightly exceeds it, and this might have been expected, partly because there has been some immigration from Ganjam and the Tributary Mahals, but chiefly, I think, owing to greater care in taking the census. The low percentage in Khurda is inexplicable, except on the ground that the census of 1881 was very carelessly taken. I found that a population of 35,792 persons properly belonging to *thana* Banpur had in 1881 been erroneously included in Khurda, and if such a grave error could pass undetected, but little reliance can be placed on the other figures.

15. The great increase in Gop is also inexplicable, except on a similar theory. It is said that a few Savars and Bauris from Khurda have settled in Gop within the last few years, but that will not account for the difference. The fact is that this *thana*, which is intersected by the Devi, the Prachi and the Kusbhadra, has no decent roads, is not very accessible to inspecting officers, and the increase in population is, I believe, rather due to greater care in enumeration than to any abnormal increase in population.

16. The only town in the district is that of Puri, and its population is constantly fluctuating from about 25,000 to 50,000 persons during the height of the Car festival in an auspicious year.

17. Practically, the whole population is agricultural and stationary. There is a little fluctuation about the borders of Madras and the Tributary Mahals in search of work in bad years, but of emigration or immigration with a view to permanent settlement there is really none. Of course, there is the constant stream of pilgrims going and coming with varying intensity throughout the year, but this has no permanent effect on the population.

Head III.—Varying density of the population.

18. The varying density of the population, according to the censuses of 1872, 1881 and 1891 is shown in a tabular form:—

Thana.	Density of population per square mile in—		
	1872.	1881.	1891.
1	2	3	4
Puri Town	7,565	8,555	9,598
Puri Sadar	191	227	242
Gop	285	345	398
Pipli	629	698	743
Khurda	350	401	403
Banpur	213	250	269

These figures which ignore physical conditions are, to those unacquainted with the district, misleading, *e.g.*, the Puri *thana* area includes the Chilka and Sar lakes, besides the sandy tract bordering the sea beach, and a large area flooded every rains by the Bhargavi river.

The really habitable portion of the *thana* is probably as thickly populated as any other part of the district. Pipli shows the greatest density owing to this area being free from hills and lakes and unculturable wastes. The density of Gop is reduced by the sandy wastes and jungles along the sea littoral; that of Khurda and Banpur by hills and forests, especially in the Kandh Mals, the wild tract bordering Nayagarh and Gumsar.

Head IV.—Religion.

19. There has been no change in religion since 1872. Ninety-eight per cent. of the population, including the semi-Hinduised aborigines, are professing Hindus. Muhammadans, who are chiefly found in isolated villages, form only 1·6 per cent., and Christians, mainly the orphans and their descendants after the great famine of 1866, only ·08 per cent. of the population. The small balance requires no remark.

Head V.—Infirmities.

20. Insanity was not defined for the purposes of this census. Leprosy was defined as corrosive leprosy, and I believed that the enumerators understood the definition, but Dr. Brown, the Civil Surgeon, who took an independent census of the town lepers, said that the enumeration of lepers had been done badly.

Head VI.—Education.

21. The following table gives the educational statistics for the years 1872, 1881 and 1891:—

Class of Institution.	1872.		1881.		1891.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Public Institution.						
Secondary high school	1	114	1	126	1	118
Middle English school	1	28	3	175	4	190
Middle vernacular	13	524	9	215	18	637
Upper primary	5	304	50	1,189	68	1,553
Lower primary	86	1,452	1,621	15,125	1,047	12,763
Special	...	...	1	14	6	25
Female	...	...	1	48	19	331
Total ...	106	2,428	1,686	16,892	1,163	15,617
Private Institution.						
Advanced, teaching { Persian ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Advanced, teaching { Sanskrit ...	...	...	7	100	31	368
Elementary, teaching { With ten pupils and upwards.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Elementary, teaching { With less than ten pupils.	...	...	...	...	789	4,524
Teaching the Koran	...	...	...	...	3	20
Other schools not conforming to the departmental standard.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total* ...	...	...	7	100	823	4,912
Grand Total ...	106	2,428	1,693	16,992	1,986	20,529

22. Here again I believe that the figures are misleading, and that the apparent increase in schools and pupils is largely due to existing schools being more carefully registered than they were in past times. The spread of education is remarkably slow all over the district.

Head VII.—Language.

23. The language commonly in use all over the district is Uriya. Muhammadans among themselves talk a kind of Urdu, and some of the Mahants who come from Bihar speak Hindi. Bengalis among themselves talk their own language, and so do the Telugu boat men and fishermen who have settled here from the Southern Presidency.

Head VIII.—Castes.

24. The following table shows the castes arranged in the order of their social precedence as locally recognised in the district of Puri:—

Caste.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1	2	3	4
Brahman	46,495	48,435	94,930
Vaishnava	2,358	1,913	4,271
Kayastha	917	885	1,802
Karan	16,490	16,724	33,214
Khandait	4,292	3,901	8,193
Rajput	3,310	3,062	6,372
Vaisya Bania ...	733	789	1,522
Khatri	93	61	154
Gandha Bania ...	30	23	53
Sonar Bania or Poddar Bania.	132	129	261
Daita	48	54	102
Sudra	21,480	20,991	42,471
Chasa	137,119	136,596	273,715
Ghulam	11,133	13,902	25,035
Mali	6,567	6,402	12,969
Patra	2,453	2,473	4,926
Guria	12,425	12,078	24,503
Sadgop	15	11	26
Gaura	29,720	29,421	59,141
Bhandari	10,610	10,354	20,964
Barhi	6,568	6,274	12,842
Kamar	4,032	3,984	8,016
Tanti	7,885	7,810	15,695
Jyotis	1,852	1,720	3,572
Naik	581	671	1,252
Darji	281	225	506
Chitrakar	241	216	457
Kumhar	4,001	3,708	7,709
Kansari	2,618	2,536	5,154
Sankhari	314	108	422
Kachra	1,129	1,140	2,269
Gola	4,083	4,153	8,236
Raju	43	55	98
Kumuti	876	863	1,739
Tili	114	113	227
Teli	17,346	17,680	35,026
Tulabhina	176	178	354
Kewat	15,853	15,863	31,716
Khatia	626	740	1,366
Girgiria or Gulgulia ...	5	2	7
Tiyar	627	622	1,249
Bhat	52	47	99
Jugi	642	650	1,292
Besya	15	183	198
Sunri	60	34	94
Siyal	2,100	1,973	4,073
Chamar	656	647	1,303
Dhoba	7,820	6,445	14 265
Bauri	39,721	39,100	78,821
Kandra	9,665	8,998	18,663
Savar	9,297	9,590	18,887
Chhatarkhai	1	3	4
Kandh	1,132	1,097	2,229
Ghusuria	178	124	302
Pan	3,614	3,493	7,107
Dom	1,258	1,238	2,496
Naliya	1,239	1,315	2,554
Gokha	135	147	282

Caste.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1	2	3	4
Muchi	47	36	83
Kela	802	894	1,696
Hari	4,620	4,792	9,412
Other castes not mentioned above.	7,126	4,094	11,220
Total ...	465,851	461,765	927,616
Sayyid	321	309	630
Shaikh	1,994	2,056	4,050
Mughal	156	158	314
Pathan	5,021	4,913	9,934
Others	330	339	669
Total Musalmans ...	7,822	7,775	15,597
European	21	20	41
Eurasian	14	20	34
Native Christians ...	357	408	765
Total Christians ...	392	448	840
Unspecified	465	480	945
Grand Total	474,530	470,468	944,998

Head IX.—Occupations.

25 The subjoined statement shows the occupations of the population of the district of Puri.

Occupations.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1	2	3	4
A.—Agricultural Group.			
Land-holders and tenants	238,649	241,733	480,382
Agricultural labour ...	8,298	4,642	12,940
Growth of special products	2,570	2,876	5,446
Agricultural supervision, &c.	3,394	3,166	6,560
Total ...	252,911	252,417	505,328
B.—Professional Group.			
Service of the Imperial and Provincial Governments.	1,830	1,412	3,242
Service of local and municipal bodies.	298	230	528
Village service ...	4,238	4,047	8,285
Army	24	8	32
Religion	14,175	14,801	28,976
Education	2,446	2,261	4,707
Literature	517	330	847
Law	366	272	638
Medicine	580	477	1,057
Engineering and survey ...	570	133	703
Other sciences ...	463	439	902
Pictoral art and sculpture	203	228	431
Music, acting, and dancing	757	544	1,301
Exhibition and games ...	17	16	33
Total ...	26,484	25,198	51,682

Occupations.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1	2	3	4
C.—Commerce and Transport.			
1.—Commerce.			
Money and securities ...	471	434	905
General merchandise ...	1,447	1,404	2851
Dealing, unspecified ...	196	157	353
Brokerage and agency ...	95	101	196
2.—Transport and Storage.			
Road	1,754	1,079	2,833
Water	921	411	1,332
Messages	1,150	1,188	2,338
Storage and weighing ...	224	199	423
Total ...	6,258	4,973	11,231
D.—Artisans.			
Provision of Food, Drink, &c.			
Animal food ...	6,892	7,401	14,293
Vegetable food ...	12,866	15,578	28,444
Drink, condiments, &c. ...	8,833	7,925	16,758
Light, Firing, and Forage.			
Light, &c. ...	6,990	7,137	14,127
Fuel and forage ...	1,767	4,942	6,709
Buildings.			
Building materials ...	69	96	165
Artificers in building ...	667	524	1,191
Vehicles and Vessels.			
Carts, &c. ...	254	201	455
Ships and boats ...	4	3	7
Articles of Supplementary requirements.			
Paper ...	162	117	279
Books and prints ...	50	37	87
Watches, &c. ...	1	...	1
Toys and curiosities ...	9	10	19
Music and musical instruments.	57	63	120
Necklaces, armlets, &c. ...	554	710	1,264
Furniture ...	...	2	2
Tools and machinery ...	1,660	1,400	3,060
Arms and ammunition ...	12	10	22
Textile Fabrics and Dress.			
Wool and fur ...	2	...	2
Silk ...	186	96	282
Cotton ...	7,496	10,130	17,626
Hemp, jute, and coir ...	1,442	3,849	5,291
Dress ...	4,819	3,896	8,715

Occupations.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1	2	3	4
Metals and precious stones.			
Precious metals and stones	4,075	4,121	8,196
Brass and copper, &c. ...	2,956	2,871	5,827
Tin, zinc, and lead .	73	79	152
Iron and steel ...	2,536	2,341	4,877
Glass and Earthenware.			
Glass and Chinaware ...	15	17	32
Earthen and stoneware ...	5,180	4,880	10,060
Wood, cane, and matting.			
Wood and timber ...	4,702	5,871	10,573
Cane, matting, and leaves	3,883	4,577	8,460
Drugs, Gums, &c.			
Gums, resins, &c. ...	34	30	64
Drugs, dyes, &c. ...	20	20	40
Leather, hides, &c. ...	350	290	640
Total ...	78,616	89,224	167,840
E.—Pastoral Group.			
Cattle breeding, &c. ...	9,273	5,860	15,133
Training and care of cattle	33	26	59
Total ...	9,306	5,886	15,192
F.—Fishing and Hunting.			
Fishermen and fish dealers	8,141	9,301	17,442
Shikaries, bird-catchers, &c.	57	46	103
Total ...	8,198	9,347	17,545
G.—Serving Group.			
Personal and domestic service.	20,056	18,725	38,781
Non-domestic establishment	1	...	1
Sanitation	767	665	1,432
Total ...	20,824	19,390	40,214
H.—Unproductive Group.			
Unskilled labour ...	65,905	58,117	124,022
Undefined, &c,	276	628	904
Property and allowances	87	116	203
Charity and endowment ...	5,515	5,092	10,607
Pension	74	75	149
Prisoners	76	5	81
Total ...	71,933	64,033	135,966
Grand total ...	474,530	470,468	944,998

Head X.—Administrative.*

26. *Points in which the general instructions were departed from with the reasons for doing so.*—The principal departure was the non-appointment of charge superintendents till towards the close of census operations. There are five *thanas* besides the Puri town *thana*, and we should have required six superintendents. Now in three of these *thanas*, viz., in Pipli, Gop and Banpur, we could not procure men of sufficient ability and leisure to manage a whole *thana*, and in no case could we appoint as a charge superintendent an officer whose establishment could have managed to complete the enormous amount of copying, and conveyance of instructions to the sub-superintendents under his charge. By dealing direct with the 23 sub-superintendents in the Sadar subdivision and 22 in Khurda through the Subdivisional Officer, much greater uniformity in procedure was secured than could otherwise have been attained, though of course an exceedingly heavy burden was laid upon the offices at Khurda and the Sadar station. In the Banpur *thana*, which is remote and backward, the Inspector of Police for the Khurda subdivision was appointed charge Superintendent from November to assist the sub-superintendents in supervising and pushing on the preliminary census After the census was taken, a charge Superintendent was appointed in each *thana* for the collection of books and preparation of O forms.

27. The only other departure of much importance was in taking the census of the Bánpur Máls. As there are no persons who can read and write in the Máls, enumerators had to be procured from outside, and we could not get more than one for every three or four of the scattered Mál hamlets. In the Máls it is hardly possible to move about after dark. Hence, with the permission accorded in the Census Superintendent's, No. 745C., of the 10th February 1891, the final census was carried out during the afternoon instead of in the evening of the 26th February.

28. Whenever work appeared backward in February, especially in Khurda, additional officers were appointed to assist sub-superintendents and supervisors by pushing on the preliminary enumeration in some part of their jurisdiction, and during the last fortnight nearly every available officer in Khurda, where the number of Government servants is exceptionally great, was employed in helping on census work. In the Sadar subdivision, where blocks had been laid out and enumerators appointed much earlier, no such special measures were found necessary except in one sub-charge, but every officer available was deputed to inspect and instruct from about the middle of January. In fact, the whole work of the district was, as far as possible, subordinated to the demands made on local officers by the census.

29. In some cases the number of houses in a circle slightly exceeded 500. Circles were originally formed according to the list of houses furnished by the police from the *chauki-dari* registers. But when the houses were actually counted by the supervisors and enumerators according to the definition of a house given in the instructions, the number increased, and where it was found impracticable to put the excess houses into a separate or adjacent circle, they were allowed to remain in the circle originally formed. No difficulty was anticipated, nor indeed actually experienced, by the supervisors in dealing with the extra houses included in their charges.

30. The enumeration of travellers was kept open up to 3 A.M. of the 27th February instead of up to midnight only, in order to avoid all risk of travellers escaping enumeration.

31. *Definition of a village in Census Circular No. 10 of the 30th July* 1890.—The definition of a village has, I am sorry to say, in spite of frequent efforts to enforce it, not been properly attended to. The revenue *mauza* is firmly fixed in the people's mind as the unit village. It is easy enough to get them to understand that *paras* or *tolas* are not separate villages so long as they belong to the same *mauza*, and working on this the excessive number of villages in the Sadar subdivision was reduced by several hundreds In Khurda, however, the revenue *mauza* is very small. The *bustis* of several small *mauzas* are frequently placed close together, thereby forming really one large village, but as this village included the *bustis* of perhaps six *mauzas*, nothing would convince the inhabitants that they did not live in six separate villages. Had the laying out of villages and blocks taken place in the cold weather, true villages might have been formed, but as this work was all done in the middle of the rains, each *mauza* was treated as a village, and when the work came to be inspected lists had been drawn up and all arrangements made, and any general change then would have been fatal. Undoubtedly in Khurda there are more *mauzas* than real villages. Hence, more villages have been shown than really exist. There were consequently too many small blocks, but there was this compensation, that the enumerators were in most cases *sarbarahkars*, *pradhans*, or other village heads, and the work was done all the better, as they had to deal only with their own villages.

32. *The definition of a house in the second instruction to supervisor.*—The definition translated itself in practice into the joint family. Amongst the poorer classes the question simply was whether the family cooked all together or not. Whenever two or three married brothers living in separate *ghars* in the paternal house had separate cooking and eating arrangements, they were shown as separate families. Hence two or three numbers on the same doorway were common. On the whole the definition was well followed.

33. At the last census the number of houses returned in Khurda was very small, and the average population 12 persons to the house. This led to a good deal of confusion and misunderstanding until it was discovered that the settlement had brought about a very great

* *Vide* letter No. 441C., dated the 20th April 1891, from D. B. Allen, Esq., Magistrate of Puri, to the address of the Superintendent of Census.

deal of separation of families. The working of the new definition accentuated this difference, and there are now found to be less than 5 persons to a house; the recorded number of houses having increased over 120 per cent. since the last census. There is of course a small natural increase due to increase of population, but the greater part is due to separation that occurred at the settlement and to the counting as distinct families those with separate cooking arrangements in the same building. Uninhabited houses were very stringently numbered. A very great deal of house numbering was inspected by the Subdivisional Officer of Khurda and a certain amount by myself. I also deputed a Deputy Magistrate and a Police Inspector to test the correctness of the house numbering in those parts of the Sadar subdivision which I had no time to visit. Mr. Duke writes: "I do not think that the numbering of inhabited houses was often in fault. Where several numbers appeared on the same door-post, I found that the families were really living separate. But the numbering of uninhabited houses was overdone. Small temples where no one could live and cow-houses near the dwelling-house were often quite unnecessarily numbered."

34. *The size of the charge or sub-charge.*—I have already referred to the charges in para. 26. With the single exception of Banpur the charge was never called into existence as an administrative division. When the first scheme was made out it was taken that the *thana* would form the charge.

35. As regards sub-charges the outpost jurisdiction was taken as the unit. The *thana* head-quarters jurisdictions being large were each divided into three sub-charges. Puri town formed one sub-charge.

In Khurda there was at first a good deal of difficulty in getting the instructions strictly followed. At first the sub-charges were made too small, the largest outposts being split up into two or more sub-charges. The idea apparently was that an excessive amount of local work would be expected from the sub-superintendents, and that the outpost jurisdiction would be beyond one man's strength; it was found, as might have been expected, that, with this excessive multiplication of sub-charges, men of sufficient calibre could not be found for the duty, and in November the Khurda sub-charges were revised. One or two of the outposts, such as Tangi which used to be a *thana*, being exceptionally large were split in two, and Khurda *thana* for the same reason was divided into four. Otherwise the arrangements were the same as those in force in the Sadar subdivision.

36. In the beginning an attempt was made to keep the sub-charge as near as possible to 5,000 houses not, of course, splitting an outpost on account of its exceeding that number unless the area as well as population was excessive. Eventually the figures gave a smaller number of houses to the sub-charge. On the average for the district there are 4,420 houses to the sub-charge in rural areas, but in Khurda, where the population is comparatively sparse, there were only 3,421 houses on the average to the sub-charge.

37. *The size of the circle.*—The circle was more rigidly dealt with. Circles had to be laid out before blocks, but it was attempt d to keep the circle as nearly as possible to 500 houses, which number was only exceeded under circumstances explained above. Where the circles contained less than 500 houses, it was owing to actual physical obstacles which prevented their being made the full size. The circles were generally compact and formed with due regard to the convenience of the supervisor for inspecting the work of his subordinates. The average number of houses to the circle throughout the district was 460.

38. *The size of the block.*—The standard for the block was of course taken at 50 houses except in the Khurda *thana*, where as the population at last census was 12 to a house, the standard was originally taken at 40 houses. It was late in the year before it was discovered that there had been such an increase of houses after the settlement as to very greatly reduce the average of persons per house. The blocks were then revised and 50 houses made the standard.

Great difficulty has, however, everywhere been found in working the system—first, by reason of the excessive smallness of the villages, for small villages are the rule of this district, there are many score in Khurda containing under 10 houses; and, secondly, owing to the craze of the people for considering each *mauza* a separate village which led to the subdivision of what large villages there are into diminutive *mauzas*.

In Khurda there was therefore an excessive number of small blocks—first, because so many villages contain less than 50 houses in all, and, secondly, because the majority of the rest contain between 50 and 100. The average number of houses to the block throughout the district was only 29.

39. The blocking was done absolutely in accordance with the instructions, for it was all done in office by two or three persons under my predecessor's supervision, and these persons were thoroughly versed in the system, such persons as most of our sub-superintendents could never have learned to work the equalisation of margins which, indeed, was found puzzling to officers from whom greater arithmetical capacity might have been expected.

40. Enumerators could not be found for all the tail ends of blocks; where it was possible two or three small blocks had to be united under one enumerator, and in other cases (as some villages of 60 houses) after dividing the village into two blocks both had to be placed under one enumerator. There were only 5,256 enumerators to 6,945 blocks in the district.

41. *The numbering of houses, &c.*—The numbering of houses was on the whole very thoroughly done. In nearly all the villages that we inspected a patch of whitewash about one foot square was laid on, and on this the house number was marked in red letters. In a few cases the number was marked in red without the white wash. The people at the instance

of the supervisors generally laid on the whitewash themselves, while the supervisors and enumerators provided the red ochre with which the lettering was done. Both are domestic articles in constant use. The people are in the habit of ornamenting their houses with patterns in whitewash as often as they are leeped. What it cost I cannot say, probably an anna a block. Nothing was paid by me for this numbering, and the whole cost fell on the house-owners and census officers who bore it without any complaint.

42. *The practicability of a permanent numbering of houses and how the cost should be borne.*—Most of the officers consulted do not consider it in the least possible to keep a permanent system of house numbering, except in towns and *chutties* on the Jagganath road, where it can be undertaken by the municipal and lodging-house authorities. In the *mufassal* all houses are built of mud and constantly re-leeped.

There was a good deal of trouble in making the people preserve the numbers even up to the final census, and to maintain numbers permanently would be quite impracticable.

Even if this difficulty could be overcome changes seem to be too numerous for any system to be successful. There is a good deal of migration between villages. Families are constantly splitting up and new houses being built.

Since the last census of 1881 the number of occupied houses in the district has increased from 127,369 to 177,703.

Of course the generally understood definition at each census must have been different, but this only partly accounts for the increase, and in the face of such changes any system of permanent numbering which we could devise would, I suspect, entirely break down.

It may of course be said that subdivision has now reached its lowest point, there being under five persons to the house, so that there cannot be much more of it. But there is still the difficulty of the constant rebuilding of houses on new sites. However, if any system of permanent numbering in rural areas is to be tried. it had better be tried in Khurda, for it is not likely that anywhere else almost a whole subdivision will be found which is Government property with a Government servant at the head of each village.

I do not see how the cost can be borne except by Government, not that it will be perceptible by individuals, but that there is no means except legislation to compel them to incur it. It is true that it was done with little trouble by the vast census organization, but that organization has now disappeared. In Khurda the *sarbarahkars* might no doubt be got to do it by persuasion and pressure, but elsewhere it seems to be a question of legislation or of Government payment.

Agency.

43. *The classes from whom supervisors and enumerators are derived.*—Supervisors and enumerators were taken from amongst the petty *zamindars*, *lakhirajdars*, *makadams*, *zamindars'* agents and *gumashtas*, village school-masters, *sarbarahkars*, *patwaries* and well-to-do *raiyats*. In the Puri town clerks and *muharrirs* of Government offices also acted as supervisors and enumerators.

There was considerable difficulty in getting supervisors. Education is very backward in this district, and the number of school-masters is small. Consequently, there were but few school-masters available, and very few persons of any education beyond the mere ability to read and write the vernacular.

44. *Whether their duties were willingly undertaken.*—Where the sub-superintendents, as was sometimes the case, were both Government servants and possessed local influence, very little trouble was experienced, but elsewhere a certain amount of coercion was required, and it was necessary to select men more from their holding some position with regard to land which rendered them amenable to the Census Act than from their intrinsic competence.

However, on the whole the difficulties experienced were not excessive. The only sub-charge where there was real obstruction on any considerable scale was the Satyabadi sub-charge in the Sadar subdivision. There the resistance disappeared after I had visited the place and ordered one or two prosecutions.

I believe that the lower classes accepted the trouble involved as a necessary evil, believing that they were legally liable for duty. The higher classes on the whole assisted with a more cheerful intelligence. But amongst the slightly educated and litigious class there was a good deal of opposition to what was not unnaturally regarded as a rather thankless and troublesome task.

45. *How many prosecutions there were, and for what cause?*—There were altogether 19 prosecutions under the Census Act: 14 in Puri and 5 in Khurda. There were 14 prosecutions for neglect of duty, 3 for refusing to allow Census officers reasonable access and 2 for obliterating house numbers. Convictions were obtained in 15 cases, in two the accused were acquitted and in two the prosecution was withdrawn on submission and reparation being made.

46. *Whether their duties involved any pecuniary expenditure and how much?*—From the reports of sub-superintendents it appears that supervisors and enumerators had to purchase Bally papers for preparing draft schedules of enumeration before using the printed schedules supplied to them. These drafts after being corrected by supervisors and sub-superintendents were copied into the printed schehedules before the final census on 26th February. The cost of paper and the cost of house-numbering are believed to be about two annas to an enumerator and three annas to a supervisor. In the jurisdiction of the

Krushnaprosad outpost the whole cost was borne by the sub-superintendent, the Raja of Parikud.

Rupees 7 worth of red ink was supplied from Census Fund to the enumerators for making corrections on the final census night.

47. *If any paid census officers were employed, what was the reason and what was the cost?*—No paid officers have been employed, all Government servants having acted in addition to their own duties. Travelling expenses incurred by such have been charged to the departments from which they draw their pay except in the case of a road cess employee and a rural sub-registrar, whose travelling expenses, amounting to Rs. 19-5-6, have been charged to the Census Fund with the sanction of the Census Superintendent.

Attitude of the people.

48. *What rumours were in circulation or what erroneous ideas were current?*—There is very little to note under this head. The people took the census very quitely. Many of them objected to name their women, but they willingly furnished all other particulars. No doubt there was a feeling here and there that the census might be used as a basis for taxation. Very early in the day an enumerator complained that a man had threatened to assault him for putting two numbers on his house, evidently under the impression that he would be doubly charged for in some way. There was a very general impression that the census papers would be documents of record of great value. All those castes whose status is not quite defined did the best they could to secure the entries most favourable to their status. A very large proportion of the people are of the respectable but by no means distinguished caste of "*chasa.*" From these most of the old revenue *paiks* and police officers known as Khandaits are drawn. These having secured the entry of these words against their names in the settlement papers tried to secure their entry in the census. There is no such caste as *Paik*, and though there is a semi-military caste of Khandait, which claims to be a Rajput gens, only two houses of the Khurda Khandaits really belong to it. Everything possible was done to assure these people that the census papers could never be used as evidence, and would not affect them in any way. Two men apparently wished to carry the matter further, for they applied for copies of entries, which were refused.

On the whole, however, I should say that the census is now understood as having no ulterior object, immediately affecting the people, but this would hardly have been the case with a cattle and plough census.

Results.

49. On the whole, I think the census must have been remarkably correct. The increase is a little under 6 per cent. for the district. It is admitted on all hands that the census has been done with more care and elaboration than has ever been seen before. I do not believe that any inhabited house escaped enumeration, and the preliminary census was as nearly as possible perfect. At the final enumeration there may have been some slipshod work in not ascertaining absences and new arrivals, but in all the blocks visited by officers specially deputed it was very carefully done, and no negligence has anywhere been reported. Such books as have been examined by the Subdivisional Officer of Khurda also seem to show a fair proportion of red ink erasures and entries.

50. The following table shows the increase or decrease in population in each of the *thanas* of this district as compared with the population in 1881:—

Name of thana.	Population in 1881.	Population in 1891.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Puri thana including towns.	221,810	238,067	16,257	...	
Gop	116,167	134,038	17,871	...	
Pipli	226,782	241,470	14,688	...	
Khurda, including towns.	233,686	234,730	1,044	...	
Banpur ...	90,147	96,693	6,546	...	
Total ...	888,592	944,998	56,406	...	

The population of the Puri *thana*, which includes the population of the Puri town shows an increase of 16,257 souls over the number ascertained in 1881. Of this increase, 6,699 persons are in the town of Puri only which had a population of 22,095 in 1881, and the population as per census of 1891 is 28,794 This increase is partly due to the addition of nine villages to the Puri Municipality subsequent to the census of 1881. Besides the

population of Puri town constantly varies with the number of pilgrims, and so comparisons here are futile. Besides Puri, Khurda was the only town in the district with a population exceeding 5,000.

51. When census operations commenced, Mr. Duke was in charge of the district, and when I relieved him towards the end of December, he took charge of the Khurda subdivision. With the consent of the Chief Secretary, I left Mr. Duke in charge of the census, and the whole credit of the very successful manner it was carried out in this district is due to him. He mentions Babu Boloram Bose, Sub-Deputy Collector, at Khurda as having devoted himself with great energy and single mindedness to census work. He also says that "some special notice is due to the Magistrate's head clerk, who had exceedingly hard work in making the arrangements and who succeeded in keeping everything in good order. He had, so to speak, the whole business, general arrangement and details in his head from first to last, and could at any time give the state of progress in any sub-charge." As regards the head clerk, Pitamber Ghosh, I saw enough of his work to know that Mr. Duke has not overstated the merit of his services, and, as his general character is very good, I should be glad to see him rewarded with a Sub-Deputyship, an office for which he is fully capable. Mr. Duke's extraordinary energy appears in the special diaries which have been submitted to Government.

52. *Abstraction and tabulation.*—Under the Census Superintendent's circular No. 42, one hundred days were allowed for completion of abstraction and tabulation with the establishment sanctioned in his circular No. 67. The limit of time allowed has in the case of abstraction been found to be adequate, while in the case of tabulation it was certainly not so. To take this district for example, there were 6,945 blocks and 14 tabulators daily tabulating 40 blocks (*vide* Census Superintendent's circular No. 78) into all the registers (even assuming that they could turn out the full task from the very commencement) could not possibly complete the whole work in less than 6 months and 22 days, or nearly 7 months. I think, therefore, that double the time allowed for abstraction should be allowed for tabulation, or the establishment sanctioned in the aforesaid circular No. 67 for a million of population doubled to complete the work in 100 days.

53. Next comes the question of tasks exacted. In abstraction I have found that the tasks laid down in the Census Superintendent's circular No. 42 were reasonable, except in the case of sheet II, where the task of 2,500 entries was rather heavy. I would reduce the task on this sheet to 1,666 entries. When the dotting system was introduced, I found that, to properly carry out the instructions, the abstractors on all the sheets had to work from before 11 o'clock till 6 o'clock, giving an hour or so extra time. I would under all the circumstances, and with a view to careful and accurate work, suggest that the tasks on all sheets might well be reduced by one-eighth, the case of sheet II being specially considered.

As regards tabulation the task in all cases was stiff, as already remarked by the Census Superintendent. I have come to the conclusion that 40 sheets with verification is the utmost the men can do properly, and the totalling forms were an addition which I have found was impracticable here. They must be separately paid for or the task of tabulation reduced so as to have them done by the tabulators themselves. I would prefer the latter course.

54. As for establishment allowed, I found that one test slip clerk per half a million of population was inadequate. The work was managed by utilizing the services of two of the extra abstractors allowed by the Census Superintendent for the purpose. Two test slip clerks per half a million of population should be allowed.

In the case of tabulation, one extra tabulator per million of population is not sufficient. One more should be allowed to help the Assistant Inspector in checking.

55. In regard to the question of pay allowed, I think Rs. 18 might be allowed to the abstractors and tabulators, one-third of it being withheld to be paid after the work done by each was tested.

56. On the subject of forms of sheets and registers, I have only to remark that the form R might be enlarged to admit of ticking done in it, and so making a separate sheet XI unnecessary. A total would have to be struck for every caste, just as has now to be done for certain age periods in sheet I.

57. As to the form and efficiency of the test slip, I think it is a very good form already, and any addition would make it too intricate. In the column for civil condition in the form single comes first, but to make it agree with sheets I and XI "married" should come first, "single" taking the second place. I have no suggestion to make to improve its efficiency. Nor do I approve of the suggestion made from some district to have separate test slips for castes. Comparison of sheets IV, X and XI as to caste totals by three of the re-abstractors should suffice to ensure accuracy of the sheets in this respect.

58. As regards the limit of adjustment, viz., one per cent., I consider it to be quite sufficient for all purposes. Correction by reference to the books of figures of education in sheets II and X must be allowed to any extent, as has been done this year.

59. With reference to paragraph 3 of his circular, I agree with the Census Superintendent in the opinion formed by him, but I am afraid it will delay operations to some extent. However, it is worth trying, and further details might be worked up in his office.

C. A. P.—Reg. No. 3959J—90 2-11 95.